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plutocracy, engaged in the exploitation of humanity. Professor Sims has written a thoughtful and spirited survey of significant tendencies and aspirations in American democracy.

L. P. F.

THOMPSON, CARL D. *Municipal Ownership*. Pp. xi, 114. Price, \$1.00. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1917.

The chief contribution in this work is an adequate presentation of proof that regulation of public utilities is a complete failure and that private ownership of public utilities is the most important cause of corrupt government.

The author seems to err in the importance he attaches to increasing the wages paid to employees of municipally-owned public utilities. Fortunately, however, the advantages are not restricted to labor. He demonstrates that rates charged under municipal ownership succeeding private ownership of public utilities have been reduced materially. He stresses an important point when he says: "Municipal ownership should not be used as a means of making profit in order to reduce taxes." Mr. Thompson errs, too, in claiming that reducing the cost of water, gas, street car fares, and he adds, "even rents," will reduce the cost of living.

He sounds a soothing note to the present owners of public utilities in his statement: "Only those who are operating utilities stand to lose (under municipal ownership) . . . and this will be only a temporary loss that will more than be made up to them we verily believe in the vastly greater gains of the common good." It is impossible to agree with this view, and unnecessary in order to believe in municipal ownership and operation.

The most serious omission is the failure to discuss how municipalities are to secure the funds to acquire their public utilities.

BENJAMIN MARSH.

New York City.

SOCIOLOGY

ABBOTT, GRACE. *The Immigrant and the Community*. Pp. vii, 303. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Century Company, 1917.

The author, long Director of the Immigrants' Protective League in Chicago, has had intimate contact with various immigrant groups and thus writes from personal experience. Many have given us labored evidences of their prejudices, others, of their keen emotional bias. Miss Abbott has been able to put her evidence into readable form, to appeal to our common humanity and yet reveal that she is not blind to the problems involved.

Beginning with the journey to America the actual experiences of the incomers are related. Then we follow them through the mysteries of finding employment, the dangers of exploitation, and the special tribulations of the immigrant girls. Next we are shown the immigrant's relation to our social institutions, courts, industries, schools, polities. Everywhere actual cases are related giving a note of reality to the account. The volume closes with two rather unusual chapters on the Immigrant and American Internationalism, and the Immigrant's Place in a Social Program.

The volume is to be highly commended to all who are interested in immigration, and particularly to those who want to know the extent of our own failure to safeguard newcomers and help in their readjustment to our life.

C. K.

BOGEN, BORIS D. *Jewish Philanthropy*. Pp. xvii, 391. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917.

The author states in his preface that his work is intended to serve as a textbook for beginners, and as a ready resumé for those who are already engaged in the field. The content of the volume, however, reveals a most thorough, scholarly and up-to-the-minute study of Jewish methods of relief.

The first two chapters establish very clearly and fully the need for separate relief agencies by the Jews for the Jews. The third chapter presents in remarkably brief compass an illuminating history of charity among the Jews as practiced from Bible times to the present.

Beginning with chapter four, Dr. Bogen plunges right into present-day conditions with a description of the national organizations formed by the Jews for relief work. A strange omission here is his failure to speak of the work done by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, though in a later chapter he refers briefly to its department of Synagogue and School Extension activities. The succeeding chapters deal with methods of fund-raising for Jewish philanthropic agencies, immigration, distribution, the "back to the soil" movement, resident-dependents, dependent women and children, insufficiency of income, a somewhat long-drawn-out investigation of the educational and social organizations, an excellent presentation of the subject of administration; and the closing section briefly considers the connection between the charity federation and the synagogue. A bibliography and index are appended. The title of the volume strikes one as inept.

Once in a while the author makes a sweeping statement without citing authorities. There are two serious drawbacks to the usefulness of the work. One is the constant use of Hebrew words, which are usually not translated or are mistranslated, as when on page 41 he uses the word "Kaddish" and in parenthesis has the word "prayer." It is doubtful if the average Jewish student who will use this book will understand the many Hebrew words that are in it; and of course the non-Jewish seeker after knowledge will be exasperated. Any future work of this character should have a glossary of such Hebrew words as part of its appendix. The other is the chapter on Standards of Relief, which ought to have been the most important, received the most scant attention.

But all in all, the book is a splendid piece of work.

ELI MAYER.

Philadelphia, Pa.

FERRI, ENRICO. *Criminal Sociology*. (Translated by J. I. Kelly and John Lisle, and edited by W. W. Smithers.) Pp. xlv, 577. Price, \$5.00. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1917.

The translation of Enrico Ferri's fifth (and latest) French edition of *Criminal Sociology* is the best contribution to the American literature of criminology yet